

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

INTERDIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS,
INC., a Delaware corporation,
INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY
CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation,
IPR LICENSING, INC., a Delaware
corporation, and INTERDIGITAL
HOLDINGS, INC., a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD., a
Chinese corporation, FUTUREWEI
TECHNOLOGIES, INC. D/B/A HUAWEI
TECHNOLOGIES (USA), a Texas
corporation, and HUAWEI DEVICE USA,
INC., a Texas corporation,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.: _____

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT

This is an action for patent infringement. Plaintiffs InterDigital Communications, Inc., InterDigital Technology Corporation, IPR Licensing, Inc., and InterDigital Holdings, Inc. (collectively “InterDigital” or “the Plaintiffs”), through their undersigned counsel, bring this action against Defendants Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.; FutureWei Technologies, Inc. d/b/a Huawei Technologies (USA); and Huawei Device USA, Inc. (collectively “Huawei” or the “Defendants”). In support of this Complaint, InterDigital alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff InterDigital Communications, Inc. (“InterDigital Communications”) is a Delaware corporation, having its principal place of business at 781 Third Avenue, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406.

2. Plaintiff InterDigital Technology Corporation (“InterDigital Technology”) is a Delaware corporation, having its principal place of business at 200 Bellevue Parkway, Suite 300, Wilmington, DE 19809.

3. Plaintiff IPR Licensing, Inc. (“IPR Licensing”) is a Delaware corporation, having its principal place of business at 200 Bellevue Parkway, Suite 300, Wilmington, DE 19809.

4. Plaintiff InterDigital Holdings, Inc. is a Delaware corporation, having its principal place of business at 200 Bellevue Parkway, Suite 300, Wilmington, DE 19809.¹

5. On information and belief, defendant Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the People’s Republic of China (“China”), with its principal place of business at Bantian, Longgang District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province 518129, People’s Republic of China.

6. On information and belief, defendant FutureWei Technologies, Inc. d/b/a Huawei Technologies (USA) is a Texas corporation and a subsidiary of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., having its principal place of business at 5700 Tennyson Parkway, Suite #500, Plano, TX 75024.

7. On information and belief, defendant Huawei Device USA, Inc. is a Texas corporation with its principal place of business at 5700 Tennyson Parkway, Suite #600, Plano, TX 75024.

¹ InterDigital Communications, Inc., InterDigital Holdings, Inc., InterDigital Technology Corporation, and IPR Licensing, Inc. are subsidiaries of InterDigital, Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This is a complaint for patent infringement arising under 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et seq.* This Court has exclusive subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

9. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) because Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in this district and therefore “reside” in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c) and 1400(b). On information and belief, Defendants sell various products and do business throughout the United States, including within this judicial district.

10. Venue is proper in this judicial district under Title 28 U. S. Code §§ 1391(b), (c), (d) and 1400(b) because this Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendants by virtue of the fact that, *inter alia*, each defendant has purposefully availed itself of the rights and benefits of Delaware law, regularly does and solicits business in Delaware, has engaged in continuous and systematic contact with the State of Delaware, and derives substantial revenue from things used or consumed in the State of Delaware.

THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT

11. There are three patents at issue in this action: United States Patent Nos. 7,190,966 (“the ’966 patent”), 7,286,847 (“the ’847 patent”), and 7,941,151 (“the ’151 patent”) (collectively, “the Patents-in-Suit”).

12. The ’966 patent is entitled “Method and Apparatus For Performing An Access Procedure,” and issued on March 13, 2007 to inventors Fatih Ozluturk and Gary R. Lomp. InterDigital Technology owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the ’966 patent. A true and correct copy of the ’966 patent is attached to this Complaint as Exhibit A.

13. The ’847 patent is entitled “Method and Apparatus For Performing An Access Procedure,” and issued on October 23, 2007 to inventors Fatih Ozluturk and Gary R. Lomp.

InterDigital Technology owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '847 patent. A true and correct copy of the '847 patent is attached to this Complaint as Exhibit B.

14. The '151 patent is entitled "Method and System For Providing Channel Assignment Information Used To Support Uplink And Downlink Channels," and issued on May 10, 2011 to inventors Marian Rudolf, Stephen G. Dick, and Phillip J. Pietraski. InterDigital Technology owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in and to the '151 patent. A true and correct copy of the '151 patent is attached to this Complaint as Exhibit C.

COUNT I
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '966 PATENT

15. InterDigital repeats each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

16. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Huawei is now, and has been, directly infringing, contributorily infringing and/or inducing infringement of, the '966 patent by making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling wireless devices with 3G capabilities in the United States, including but not limited to the Huawei Activa, E368, MediaPAD (S7 Pro), Unite (U8370 / MyTouch), and HUA U8680 MYTOUCH and will continue to do so unless enjoined by this Court.

17. On information and belief, Huawei has had actual and/or constructive knowledge of the '966 patent since before this Complaint was filed. For example, InterDigital asserted related patents against Huawei in Investigation Number 337-TA-800 before the U.S. International Trade Commission. In addition, Huawei will receive notice of the '966 patent upon the service of the Complaint by InterDigital upon Huawei at the addresses referenced herein, concurrently with this filing.

18. On information and belief, the accused Huawei products are specifically designed to be used in at least a 3G WCDMA system. Specifically, the accused Huawei products identified by InterDigital to date that are designed to be used in a UMTS (WCDMA) system are configured to comply with the Release 99, Release 4, HSDPA, HSUPA, and/or HSPA+ standards. Because the accused products are specifically designed to so operate, they have no substantial non-infringing uses. Accordingly, Huawei contributorily infringes the '966 patent.

19. On information and belief, Huawei, with knowledge of the '966 patent, and without authority, has actively induced and continues to actively induce infringement by end-users of at least one claim of the '966 patent, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), by intentionally inducing the use, importation, offer for sale, and/or sale of infringing wireless devices with 3G capabilities, intending to encourage, and in fact encouraging, end-users to directly infringe the '966 patent. On information and belief, Huawei actively induced infringement by, *inter alia*, designing and introducing into the stream of commerce infringing wireless devices with 3G capabilities, and by publishing manuals and promotional literature describing and instructing in the operation of the accused devices in an infringing manner and by offering support and technical assistance to its customers that encourage use of the accused products in ways that infringe the asserted claims. In addition, Huawei has had actual knowledge of end-users' direct infringement and that Huawei's acts induced such infringement since at least the date of this filing, when InterDigital provided to known representatives of Huawei a copy of the complaint (including claim charts) filed in the U.S. International Trade Commission detailing the allegations of Huawei's infringement of the '966 patent.

20. On information and belief, Huawei has continued its infringement despite having notice of the '966 patent. Huawei has committed and is committing willful patent infringement.

21. Huawei's past and continuing infringement of the '966 patent has caused monetary damage and irreparable injury to InterDigital. Unless and until Huawei's infringement is enjoined by this Court, it will continue to cause monetary damage and irreparable injury to InterDigital.

COUNT II
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '847 PATENT

22. InterDigital repeats each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

23. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Huawei is now, and has been, directly infringing, contributorily infringing and/or inducing infringement of, the '847 patent by making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling wireless devices with 3G capabilities in the United States, including but not limited to the Huawei Activa, E368, MediaPAD (S7 Pro), Unite (U8370 / MyTouch), and HUA U8680 MYTOUCH and will continue to do so unless enjoined by this Court.

24. On information and belief, Huawei has had actual and/or constructive knowledge of the '847 patent since before this Complaint was filed. For example, InterDigital asserted related patents against Huawei in Investigation Number 337-TA-800 before the U.S. International Trade Commission. In addition, Huawei will receive notice of the '847 patent upon the service of the Complaint by InterDigital upon Huawei at the addresses referenced herein, concurrently with this filing.

25. On information and belief, the accused Huawei products are specifically designed to be used in at least a 3G WCDMA system. Specifically, the accused Huawei products identified by InterDigital to date that are designed to be used in a UMTS (WCDMA) system are configured to comply with the Release 99, Release 4, HSDPA, HSUPA, and/or HSPA+

standards. Because the accused products are specifically designed to so operate, they have no substantial non-infringing uses. Accordingly, Huawei contributorily infringes the '847 patent.

26. On information and belief, Huawei, with knowledge of the '847 patent, and without authority, has actively induced and continues to actively induce infringement by end-users of at least one claim of the '847 patent, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), by intentionally inducing the use, importation, offer for sale, and/or sale of infringing wireless devices with 3G capabilities, intending to encourage, and in fact encouraging, end-users to directly infringe the '847 patent. On information and belief, Huawei actively induced infringement by, *inter alia*, designing and introducing into the stream of commerce infringing wireless devices with 3G capabilities, and by publishing manuals and promotional literature describing and instructing in the operation of the accused devices in an infringing manner and by offering support and technical assistance to its customers that encourage use of the accused products in ways that infringe the asserted claims. In addition, Huawei has had actual knowledge of end-users' direct infringement and that Huawei's acts induced such infringement since at least the date of this filing, when InterDigital provided to known representatives of Huawei a copy of the complaint (including claim charts) filed in the U.S. International Trade Commission detailing the allegations of Huawei's infringement of the '847 patent.

27. On information and belief, Huawei has continued its infringement despite having notice of the '847 patent. Huawei has committed and is committing willful patent infringement.

28. Huawei's past and continuing infringement of the '847 patent has caused monetary damage and irreparable injury to InterDigital. Unless and until Huawei's infringement is enjoined by this Court, it will continue to cause monetary damage and irreparable injury to InterDigital.

COUNT III
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '151 PATENT

29. InterDigital repeats each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

30. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Huawei is now, and has been, directly infringing, contributorily infringing and/or inducing infringement of, the '151 patent by manufacturing, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling wireless devices with 4G capabilities in the United States, including but not limited to the Huawei Aactiva, and will continue to do so unless enjoined by this Court.

31. On information and belief, Huawei has had actual and/or constructive knowledge of the '151 patent since before this Complaint was filed. In addition, Huawei will receive notice of the '151 patent upon the service of the Complaint by InterDigital upon Huawei at the addresses referenced herein, concurrently with this filing.

32. The accused Huawei products are specifically designed to be used in at least a 4G wireless communications system. Specifically, the accused Huawei products identified by InterDigital to date that are designed to be used in a 4G wireless communications system are configured to comply with the LTE (Long Term Evolution) standard. Because the accused products are specifically designed to so operate, they have no substantial non-infringing uses. Accordingly, Huawei contributorily infringes the '151 patent.

33. On information and belief, Huawei, with knowledge of the '151 patent, and without authority, has actively induced and continues to actively induce infringement by end-users of at least one claim of the '151 patent, under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), by intentionally inducing the use, importation, offer for sale, and/or sale of infringing wireless devices with 4G capabilities, intending to encourage, and in fact encouraging, end-users to directly infringe the

'151 patent. On information and belief, Huawei actively induced infringement by, *inter alia*, designing and introducing into the stream of commerce infringing wireless devices with 4G capabilities, and by publishing manuals and promotional literature describing and instructing in the operation of the accused devices in an infringing manner and by offering support and technical assistance to its customers that encourage use of the accused products in ways that infringe the asserted claims. In addition, Huawei has had actual knowledge of end-users' direct infringement and that Huawei's acts induced such infringement since at least the date of this filing, when InterDigital provided to known representatives of Huawei a copy of the complaint (including claim charts) filed in the U.S. International Trade Commission detailing the allegations of Huawei's infringement of the '151 patent.

34. On information and belief, Huawei has continued its infringement despite having notice of the '151 patent. Huawei has committed and is committing willful patent infringement.

35. Huawei's past and continuing infringement of the '151 patent has caused monetary damage and irreparable injury to InterDigital. Unless and until Huawei's infringement is enjoined by this Court, it will continue to cause monetary damage and irreparable injury to InterDigital.

JURY DEMAND

36. InterDigital demands a jury trial as to all issues that are triable by a jury in this action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

37. WHEREFORE, InterDigital respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against the Defendants as follows:

(a) That Defendants are liable for infringement, contributing to the infringement, and/or inducing the infringement of one or more claims of the Patents-in-Suit, as alleged herein;

(b) That the Defendants and their parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, successors, predecessors, assigns, and the officers, directors, agents, servants and employees of each of the foregoing, customers and/or licensees and those persons acting in concert or participation with any of them, are preliminarily and permanently enjoined and restrained from continued infringement, including but not limited to using, making, importing, offering for sale and/or selling products that infringe, and from contributorily and/or inducing the infringement of the Patents-in-Suit prior to their expiration, including any extensions;

(c) An Order directing Defendants to file with this Court and serve upon Plaintiffs' counsel within 30 days after the entry of the Order of injunction a report setting forth the manner and form in which Defendants have complied with the injunction;

(d) An award of damages adequate to compensate InterDigital for the infringement that has occurred, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, including prejudgment and post-judgment interest;

(e) An award of treble damages for willful infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

(f) An accounting and/or supplemental damages for all damages occurring after any discovery cutoff and through the Court's decision regarding the imposition of a permanent injunction;

(g) An award of attorneys' fees based on this being an exceptional case pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285, including prejudgment interest on such fees;

(h) Costs and expenses in this action; and

(i) An award of any further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

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